UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/774,236	01/29/2001	Daniel Isaac Goodman	21939-05720	9845

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EXAMINER
KHOSHNOODI, NADIA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2133	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/774,236	GOODMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nadia Khoshnoodi	2133	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *2/7/2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-175* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) *See Continuation Sheet* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12, 14-18, 22-37, 39-43, 47-58, 60-63, 67-79, 81-84, 88-92, 115-132, 141-175* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *29 January 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims withdrawn from consideration are 13,19-21,38,44-46,59,64-66,80,85-87,93-114 and 133-140.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claims 13, 19-21, 38, 44-46, 59, 64-66, 80, 85-87, 93-114, and 133-140 have been

cancelled. Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to previously presented claims 141-

142 and newly presented claim 174 filed February 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive. Furthermore, Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect to amended

claims 1, 9-12, 14-18, 22-23, 26, 34-37, 39, 41-43, 47-48, 51, 60-63, 67-68, 70-72, 81-84, 88-89,

92, 115, 118, 124, & 126, previously presented claims 2-8, 24-25, 27-33, 40, 49-50, 52-58, 69,

73-79, 90-91, 116-117, 119-123, 125, & 127-132, and newly presented claims 143-173 & 175

filed February 7, 2005 have been fully considered and therefore the claims are rejected under

new grounds. The Examiner would like to point out that this action is made final (See MPEP

706.07a).

Specification

The corrections to the specification filed on 2/7/2005, thus the specification is no longer

objected to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Previous 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph rejections in regards to claims 20, 45, 65, 71,

86, 92, 118-120, and 126 have been withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

Applicant contends that neither Howard et al. or Bloomberg teach "controlling a display

layout for the modified page, comprising determining a layout based on spatial characteristics of

the decrypted text instead of spatial characteristics of the encrypted text, to ensure that the display layout corresponds to a page containing the designated portion of original text." Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bloomberg teaches that the encoded data blocks are based off of text that is not encrypted, hence the original text. These blocks which contain encoded data therefore determine a layout based on spatial characteristics of the decrypted text, hence the original text, instead of on the spatial characteristics of the encrypted text in order to ensure that the display layout corresponds to the original page with text.

Applicant further contends that Bloomberg does not replace text with text; rather, Bloomberg replaces text with rectangular blocks. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bloomberg teaches replacing text with encoded data (col. 10, lines 42-48). Furthermore, originally a text string is taken, as seen in fig. 2, any of the elements 12, 14, 17, or 18, where text strings are ultimately broken down and represented by bits. Therefore, when Bloomberg teaches replacing text with encoded data, also data broken down into bits, it suffices as "replacing first text strings with second text strings when formatting a page to determine a page layout," as recited in the claims. Thus the rejections pertaining to claims 141-142 and 174 are maintained.

Due to the reasons stated above, the Examiner maintains rejections with respect to previously presented claims 141-142 and newly presented claim 174. Bloomberg teach the limitations that the Applicant suggests distinguish from the prior art. In regards to independent claims 1, 26, 51, 72, 115, 124, and 172-173, as well as their corresponding dependent claims Howard et al. and Bloomberg teach the limitations that the Applicant suggests distinguish from the prior art. Furthermore, Howard et al. and Bloomberg in combination teach the limitations not explicitly disclosed by either of the two references taken singly. However, since the grounds of

rejection has changed based on the Applicant's amendments, the new grounds of rejection

appears below (regarding those specific claims). Therefore, it is the Examiner's conclusion that

amended independent claims 1, 26, 51, 72, 115, & 124 and newly presented claims 143-173, &

175 are not patentably distinct or non-obvious over the prior art of record as presented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

I.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

II.   Claims 141-142 and 174 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being fully anticipated by

Bloomberg United States Patent No. 5,761,686.

As per claims 141-142 and 174:

Bloomberg teaches a method for protecting text within a page displayed by a computer

comprising replacing first text strings with second text strings when formatting a page to

determine a page layout (col. 12, lines 5-18) and replacing a first portion of text with a second

portion of text when rendering the page according to the page layout into a graphics device (col.

10, lines 42-62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

III.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the

claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c)

and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

IV.   Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-18, 22-28, 30-37, 39-43, 47-53, 55-58, 60-63, 67-74, 76-79, 81-84,

88-92, 143-172, and 175 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Howard

et al. United States Patent Application Publication 2001/0042045 and further in view of

Bloomberg United States Patent No. 5,761,686.

As per claims 1, 26, and 171:

Howard et al. substantially teach a method/system/computer readable medium with

stored program code for protecting content within a page displayed by a computer, comprising

identifying a designated portion of original content contained within a page to be protected

(paragraph 44, lines 3-5), modifying the page comprising encrypting the designated portion of

original content to form a portion of encrypted content (paragraph 46, lines 6-10), replacing the

designated portion of original content within the page with the portion of encrypted content is

(inherent, however this concept is suggested by paragraph 61, lines 8-11), rendering[1] the page

into a graphics device comprising decrypting the portion of encrypted content (paragraph 51,

lines 1-4), displaying at least a portion of data from the graphics device (paragraph 50, lines 1-6

corresponding to applicants' definition of items specified to be a graphics device on page 12,

paragraph 49, lines 5-6) and converting content into a graphics output (paragraph 51, lines 1-4

and paragraph 68). Also disclosed by Howard et al. is wherein the content is text (paragraph 21).

Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system/computer readable

medium with stored program code wherein rendering the page into a graphics device comprises

controlling a display layout for the modified page comprising determining a layout based on

spatial characteristics of decrypted text instead of spatial characteristics of the encrypted text, to

ensure that the display layout corresponds to a page containing the designated portion of original

text.

However, Bloomberg teaches that the original text is encoded to form blocks of encoded

data which replace the original text until rendered for viewing purposes. Furthermore, the

decrypted text is the same information as the original text, therefore Bloomberg also teaches that

the layout is determined based on the spatial characteristics of the decrypted, i.e. original text.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify the method disclosed in Howard et al. to allow for the layout to be determined based

on spatial characteristics of the decrypted text, i.e. the original text, in order to maintain the

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[1] Although the word "render" was not specifically used, the definition according to www.netlingo.com shows that
the function of rendering does take place. Below is the definition of render used.

properties and layout of the original page. This modification would have been obvious because a

person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been

motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 7, line 48 – col. 8, line 63 and col.

9, lines 36-47 as well as depicted in figures 4 and 5.

As per claims 2, 27, 52, and 73:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the page is a

web page (paragraph 38, lines 12-19).

As per claims 3, 28, 53, and 74:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

2, 27, 52, and 73. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the web page is

an HTML page (paragraph 37, lines 1-25 and paragraph 39, lines 1-3).

As per claims 5, 30, 55, and 76:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the page is part

of a document produced by a software application (paragraph 34).

As per claims 6, 31, 56, and 77:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the graphics

device is a memory device (paragraph 50, lines 1-6).

As per claims 7, 32, 57, and 78:

Render - To depict something. For example, an HTML author creatively renders text and graphics on a Web page into columns and rows, and a browser automatically renders the Web page by interpreting the HTML code.

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the graphics

device is a screen device (paragraph 40, lines 23-25 and paragraph 88, lines 5-11).

As per claims 8, 33, 58, and 79:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the graphics

device is a graphics port[2] (paragraph 39 and paragraph 40, lines 23-34). Although there is no

explicit reference made to a graphics port, the elements referred to in the detailed description use

ports to transfer graphics, thus it is identical to there being a graphics port.

As per claim 9 and 34:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1 and 26. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system wherein said

encrypting is based on encoding of characters. However, Bloomberg teaches the method/system

wherein said encrypting is based on encoding of characters. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system

disclosed in Howard et al. to carry out the encryption based on an encoding of characters. This

modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the

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[2] The definition of port as pasted from www.netlingo.com is as follows:

> **Port** - Commonly known as the place where information goes into and out of a computer, or both. For example, the serial port on a personal computer is where a modem or printer is connected.

> On the Internet, "port" often refers to a number that is shown in a URL, following a colon right after the domain name. Every service on an Internet server "listens" on a particular port number. Most of these services have standard port numbers. Web servers normally listen on port 80, and the standard Gopher port is 70. (Services can also listen on nonstandard ports, in which case the port number must be specified in a URL when the server is accessed.)

time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by

Bloomberg in col. 8, lines 4-8.

As per claim 10 and 35:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1 and 26. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system wherein said

encrypting is based on encoding of words. However, Bloomberg teaches the method/system

wherein said encrypting is based on encoding of words. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed

in Howard et al. to carry out the encryption based on an encoding of words. This modification

would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the

invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in

col. 12, lines 22-29.

As per claim 11 and 36:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1 and 26. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system wherein said

encrypting comprises adding leading and trailing characters to flag encrypted text. However,

Bloomberg teaches the method/system wherein said encrypting comprises adding leading and

trailing characters to flag encrypted text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in

the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et

al. to carry out the encryption and adding leading and trailing characters to flag encrypted text.

This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at

the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by

Bloomberg in col. 13, lines 22-26.

As per claims 12 and 37:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1 and 26. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method wherein the content and said encrypting

comprises padding encrypted text so that identical words have distinct encrypted representations

(paragraph 46, lines 6-10). Although the term padding is not used, the definition of padding[3]

suggests that it is inherent.

As per claims 14, 39, 60, and 81:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the graphics

output is a raster output (paragraph 40, lines 23-34). Although the term "raster output" is not

explicitly used, a CRT[4] is used as the display device, hence it is identical to that of a "raster

output."

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[3] According to the Hacking Lexicon dictionary online, the definition of padding is as follows:

> **Padding** - Padding is the process of adding unused data to the end of a message in order to make it conform to a certain length. For example, block-ciphers often work on blocks that are 64-bits (8-bytes) long. Therefore, if you have a message that is 77-bytes long, you will need to "pad" it with an extra 3-bytes to make it an even 80-bytes in size (10-blocks).
> **Key point:** Padding is a regular feature of all crypto algorithms, including hashing and encryption. Some algorithms have been broken due to poor choices for padding. Most importantly, however, the size of the message can often reveal details about its contents. For example, let's assume a protocol whereby somebody accepts something with a simple message of "yes", but when it declines, it says "no" along with a reason why it was rejected. Therefore, even though the messages are encrypted, the "yes" will be a short message but the "no" will be a long message.

[4] The definition of Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) from the Free Online Dictionary of Computing is as pasted below:

> **CRT** - An electrical device for displaying images by exciting phosphor dots with a scanned electron beam. CRTs are found in computer VDUs and monitors, televisions and oscilloscopes. The first commercially practical CRT was perfected on 29 January 1901 by Allen B DuMont.
>
> A large glass envelope containing a negative electrode (the cathode) emits electrons (formerly called "cathode rays") when heated, as in a vacuum tube. The electrons are accelerated across a large voltage gradient toward the flat surface of the tube (the screen) which is covered with phosphor. When an electron

As per claims 15 and 40:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1 and 26. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein said identifying, said

encrypting, and said replacing are performed by a server computer, and wherein said controlling,

said rendering, and said displaying are performed by a client computer connected to the server

computer over a network (paragraph 88, lines 5-11).

As per claims 16, 41, 61, and 82:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system occurring

within a patched operating system function for outputting content. However, Howard et al. teach

the method/system of securing the cached content on the client's computer, as well as using the

operating system in order to hide contents in some form. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed

in Howard et al. so that decrypting the portion of encrypted content occurs within a patched

operating system function for outputting content. This modification would have been obvious

because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have

been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraphs 89 and 93.

As per claims 17, 42, 62, and 83:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

16, 41, 61, and 82 above. Also disclosed by Howard et al. is the method wherein the content is

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strikes the phosphor, light is emitted. The electron beam is deflected by electromagnetic coils around the
outside of the tube so that it scans across the screen, usually in horizontal stripes. This scan pattern is known
as a raster. By controlling the current in the beam, the brightness at any particular point (roughly a "pixel")
can be varied.

text content (paragraph 33, lines 1-5). Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the

method/system wherein the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows TextOut function.

However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using different versions of Microsoft

operating systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating

system function is a Microsoft Windows TextOut function to correspond to the operating

systems mentioned. This modification would have been obvious because a person having

ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so

since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 33.

As per claims 18, 43, 63, and 84:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

16, 41, 61, and 82 above. Also disclosed by Howard et al. is the method wherein the content is

text content (paragraph 33, lines 1-5). Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the

method/system wherein the operating system function is a Macintosh DrawText function.

However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using different versions of Macintosh

operating systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating

system function is a Macintosh DrawText function to correspond to the operating systems

mentioned. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill

in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is

suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 33.

As per claim 22, 47, 67, and 88:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

1, 26, 51, and 72. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system, wherein said

determining comprises calculating widths of character strings. However, Bloomberg teaches the

method/system wherein said formatting comprises calculating widths of character strings.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. to incorporate formatting comprising of

calculating widths of character strings. This modification would have been obvious because a

person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been

motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 12, lines 22-29 and col. 14, lines

19-23.

As per claim 23, 48, 68, and 89:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

22, 47, 67, and 88. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system, wherein said

determining comprises decrypting encrypted text strings. However, Bloomberg teaches the

method/system wherein said formatting comprises decrypting encrypted text strings. Therefore,

it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify

the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. to incorporate formatting comprising decrypting

encrypted text strings. This modification would have been obvious because a person having

ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so

since it is suggested by Bloomberg as depicted in figures 4 and 5.

As per claims 24, 49, 69, and 90:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

23, 48, 68, and 89. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system of decrypting encrypted

text strings on the client's computer (paragraph 46, lines 6-10). Not explicitly disclosed by

Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system occurring within a patched operating system

function for determining widths of character strings. However, Howard et al. teach the

method/system of securing the cached content on the client's computer, as well as using the

operating system in order to hide contents in some form. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed

in Howard et al. so that decrypting encrypted text strings occur within a patched operating

system function for determining widths of character strings. This modification would have been

obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made,

would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraphs 89 and

93.

As per claims 25, 50, 70, and 91:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

24, 49, 69, and 90. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system

wherein the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows GetTextExtent function.

However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using different versions of Microsoft

operating systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating

system function is a Microsoft Windows GetTextExtent function to correspond to the operating

systems mentioned. This modification would have been obvious because a person having

ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so

since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 33.

As per claims 51, 72, and 172:

Howard et al. teach a method/system/computer readable medium with stored program

code for protecting content within a page displayed by a computer, comprising accessing a page

containing a portion of encrypted content (paragraph 39, lines 1-3), rendering[5] the page into a

graphics device comprising decrypting the portion of encrypted content (paragraph 51, lines 1-4),

and displaying at least a portion of data from the graphics device (paragraph 50, lines 1-6

corresponding to applicants' definition of items specified to be a graphics device on page 12,

paragraph 49, lines 5-6) and converting content into a graphics output (paragraph 51, lines 1-4

and paragraph 68). Also disclosed by Howard et al. is wherein the content is text (paragraph 21).

Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system/computer readable

medium with stored program code wherein rendering the page into a graphics device comprises

controlling a display layout for the modified page comprising determining a layout based on

spatial characteristics of decrypted text instead of spatial characteristics of the encrypted text, to

ensure that the display layout corresponds to a page containing the designated portion of original

text.

However, Bloomberg teaches that the original text is encoded to form blocks of encoded

data which replace the original text until rendered for viewing purposes. Furthermore, the

decrypted text is the same information as the original text, therefore Bloomberg also teaches that

the layout is determined based on the spatial characteristics of the decrypted, i.e. original text.

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[5] See footnote (1) on page 4

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify the method disclosed in Howard et al. to allow for the layout to be determined based

on spatial characteristics of the decrypted text, i.e. the original text, in order to maintain the

properties and layout of the original page. This modification would have been obvious because a

person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been

motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 7, line 48 – col. 8, line 63 and col.

9, lines 36-47 as well as depicted in figures 4 and 5.

As per claim 71:

    Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

51. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method further comprising receiving the page having a

portion of encrypted content from a server computer (paragraph 88, lines 5-11).

As per claim 92:

    Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

72. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach a system further comprising a network connector and a

receiver receiving the page having a portion of encrypted content from a server computer via

said network connector (paragraph 39).

As per claims 143, 157, and 175:

    Howard et al. substantially teaches a method/system/ computer readable medium with

stored program code for displaying a page containing text while protecting the text from being

copied, comprising rendering a source file for a page containing text into graphics output,

wherein (i) when displayed on a screen, the page containing text appears with a first portion of

text (par. 33) and (ii) an electronic capture of the screen data produces an image containing a

second portion instead of the first portion of text, the second portion being different than the first

portion of text (par. 63-66 and par. 96-97, where the second portion is a blank and flushed out

portion of text).

Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system/ computer readable

medium with stored program code wherein (iii) the source file from which the page is rendered

contains a third portion of text in place of the first portion of text, the third portion being

different than the first portion of text. However, Bloomberg teaches that lines of text can be

replaced, when the page is rendered into an iconic image, where the first portion of text is

replaced by another portion of text that is different in appearance to the first portion of text.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made

to modify the method/system/computer readable medium with stored program code disclosed in

Howard et al. to have the source file from which the page is rendered to contain a third portion of

text being different than the first portion of text. This modification would have been obvious

because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have

been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 4, lines 16-53.

As per claims 144 and 158:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the source file is a

text document file (par. 10-11 and par. 34-37).

As per claims 145 and 159:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the source file is an

HTML file (par. 10-11).

As per claims 146 and 160:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system wherein the second

portion of text is an encryption of the first portion of text. However, Bloomberg teaches that the

third portion of text can be an encryption of a first portion of text. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system

disclosed in Howard et al. to have the second portion also be an encryption of the first portion of

text. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the

art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested

by Bloomberg in col. 4, lines 16-53.

As per claims 147 and 161:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Bloomberg teaches that the third portion of text can be an encryption

of a first portion of text (col. 4, lines 16-53).

As per claims 148 and 162:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system

wherein the second portion of text is identical to the third portion of text. However, Bloomberg

teaches that the third portion of text can be an encryption of the first portion of text thereby

making it obvious that the second portion of text can be an encryption of the first portion of text

as well (col. 4, lines 16-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. to use the

same encryption algorithm when encrypting the first portion of text. It then follows that the

second and third portions of text would be identical because they were both encrypted using the

same algorithm in combination with the first portion of text.

As per claims 149 and 163:

    Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system

wherein the second portion of text is different than the third portion of text. However,

Bloomberg teaches that the third portion of text can be an encryption of the first portion of text

thereby making it obvious that the second portion of text can be an encryption of the first portion

of text as well (col. 4, lines 16-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art

at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. to

use two different encryption algorithms when encrypting the first portion of text. It then follows

that the second and third portions of text would be different because they were both encrypted

using different encryption algorithms with the first portion of text.

As per claims 150 and 164:

    Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic

capture of the screen data is performed by a PrintScreen command (par. 8-9).

As per claims 151 and 165:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic

capture of the screen data is performed by a Copy command and a Paste command (par. 4-5).

As per claims 152 and 166:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic

capture of the screen data is written to a computer memory (par. 14-15).

As per claims 153 and 167:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the electronic

capture of the screen data is written to a clipboard (par. 4-5 and par. 33).

As per claims 154 and 168:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the rendering is

performed by a web browser application (par. 88).

As per claims 155 and 169:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the rendering can be

performed by a document reader application (par. 92).

As per claims 156 and 170:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

143 and 157. Furthermore, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the rendering can be

performed by a document editor application (par. 94).

V.   Claims 4, 29, 54, and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Howard et al. United States Patent Application Publication 2001/0042045 as applied to claims 2,

27, 52, 73, 94, and 105 above, and further in view of the definition of XML, found at

netlingo.com.

As per claims 4, 29, 54, and 75:

Howard et al. and Bloomberg substantially teach the method/system as applied to claims

2, 27, 52, and 73. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. is the method/system wherein the

web page is an XML page. However, Howard et al. teach the method/system wherein the web

page is an HTML page. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time

the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in Howard et al. to incorporate the web

page as an XML page. This modification would have been obvious because a person having

ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so

since it is suggested by the definition of XML as found on www.netlingo.com and pasted below:

> A programming language/specification developed by the W3C. XML is a pared-down
> version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and
> Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available
> with HTML. For example, XML supports links that point to multiple documents (as
> opposed to HTML links, which can reference just one destination each). XML provides a
> powerful set of tools for developing a new generation of Web applications, including
> tools like database exchange, distribution of processing to clients, multiple views of data,
> intelligent agents, management of document collections, and so on.

VI.   Claims 115-117, 121, 124-126, and 130 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bloomberg United States Patent No. 5,761,686.

As per claims 115, 124, and 173:

Bloomberg substantially teaches a method/system/computer readable medium with stored program code for protecting text within a page displayed by a computer comprising formatting a page containing a first portion of text to determine a page layout (col. 14, lines 10-31) and rendering the page according to the page layout into a graphics device comprising replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text (col. 10, lines 42-48), converting second portion of text to a graphics output (col. 10, line 58 – col. 11, line 12), and writing the graphics output into the graphics device (col. 11, lines 4-12).

Not explicitly disclosed by Bloomberg is the method/system/computer readable medium with stored program code determining a layout based on spatial characteristics of a second portion of text instead of spatial characteristics of a first portion of text, to ensure that the display layout corresponds to a page containing the designated portion of the second portion of text.

However, Bloomberg teaches that the original text is encoded to form blocks of encoded data which replace the original text until rendered for viewing purposes. Furthermore, the decrypted text is the same information as the original text, therefore Bloomberg also teaches that the layout is determined based on the spatial characteristics of the decrypted, i.e. original text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed in Howard et al. to allow for the layout to be determined based on spatial characteristics of the second portion of text, i.e. the decrypted text, i.e. the original text, in order to maintain the properties and layout of the original page as opposed to determining the layout based on the first portion of text, i.e. the encrypted text. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was

made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Bloomberg in col. 7, line 48 –

col. 8, line 63 and col. 9, lines 36-47 as well as depicted in figures 4 and 5.

As per claims 116 and 125:

Bloomberg substantially teaches the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124.

Furthermore, Bloomberg teaches wherein the first portion of text has the same word width as

does the second portion of text (fig. 2, element 12 and fig. 4, element 52).

As per claims 117 and 126:

Bloomberg substantially teaches the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124.

Furthermore, Bloomberg teaches the method/system wherein the graphics output is a raster

output (col. 23, lines 20-24). Although the term "raster output" is not explicitly used, a

CRT[6] is used as a display device, hence it is identical to that of a "raster output."

As per claims 121 and 130:

Bloomberg substantially teaches the method/system as applied to claims 115 and 124.

Furthermore, Bloomberg teaches the method wherein said formatting comprises replacing first

text strings with the second text strings (col. 14, lines 19-23) and calculating widths of the

second text portion based on selected font types and font sizes (col. 7, lines 55-62 and col. 12,

lines 5-18).

VII.   Claims 118-120, 122-123, 127-129, and 131-132 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Bloomberg United States Patent No. 5,761,686 as applied to claims 115

and 124 above, and further in view of Howard et al. United States Patent Application Publication

2001/0042045.

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[6] See footnote (5) on page 7

As per claims 118 and 127:

Bloomberg substantially teaches the method/system of replacing the first portion of text with the second portion of text. Not explicitly disclosed by Bloomberg is the method occurring within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output. However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using the client's computer for outputting the text. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that replacing the first portion of text with the second portion of text occur within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 88, lines 5-11.

As per claims 119 and 128:

Bloomberg and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system wherein said replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text occurs within a patched operating system function for converting text into the graphics output, as applied to claims 118 and 127 above. Not explicitly disclosed by Bloomberg or Howard et al. is the method/system wherein the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows TextOut function. However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using different versions of Microsoft operating systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows TextOut function to correspond to the operating systems mentioned. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the

time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by

Howard et al. in paragraph 33.

As per claims 120 and 129:

Bloomberg and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system wherein said

replacing the first portion of text with a second portion of text occurs within a patched operating

system function for converting text into the graphics output, as applied to claims 118 and 127

above. Not explicitly disclosed by Bloomberg or Howard et al. is the method/system wherein

the operating system function is a Macintosh DrawText function. However, Howard et al. teach

the method/system of using different versions of Macintosh operating systems. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating system function is a Macintosh

DrawText function to correspond to the operating systems mentioned. This modification would

have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was

made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph

33.

As per claims 122 and 131:

Bloomberg and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system wherein said

formatting comprises replacing first text strings with second text strings and calculating widths

of the second text strings based on selected font types and font sizes as applied to claims 121 and

130 above. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system

occurring within a patched operating system function for determining widths of character strings.

However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using the client's computer to carry out

operations that occur before outputting. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Bloomberg so that replacing first text strings with second text strings occurs within a patched operating system function for determining widths of character strings. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 88, lines 5-11.

As per claims 123 and 132:

Bloomberg and Howard et al. substantially teach the method/system wherein replacing first text strings with second text strings occurs within a patched operating system function for determining widths of characters as applied to claims 122 and 131 above. Not explicitly disclosed by Howard et al. or Bloomberg is the method/system wherein the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows GetTextExtent function. However, Howard et al. teach the method/system of using different versions of Microsoft operating systems. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method/system disclosed in Howard et al. so that the operating system function is a Microsoft Windows GetTextExtent function to correspond to the operating systems mentioned. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to do so since it is suggested by Howard et al. in paragraph 33.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Nadia Khoshnoodi whose telephone number is (571) 272-3825.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Albert Decady can be reached on (571) 272-3819. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Nadia Khoshnoodi
Examiner
Art Unit 2133
6/16/2005

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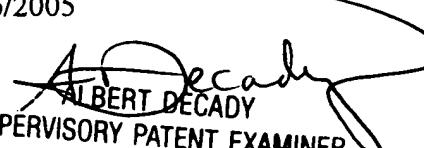
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